

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 6 of 1893.]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 8th February 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892-93.		1893.		
	Monthly.							
1	Ittihad ...	Lucknow ...	Hasan Sháh ...	For	Jan. ...	7th	Feb. ...	250 copies.
2	Khatti Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Dina Náth ...	"	Dec. ...	"	" ...	640 "
	Bi-monthly.							
3	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Hussain ...	5th	Feb. ...	8th	" ...	...
4	Hálat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	31st	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	800 copies.
5	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farakhabad).	Bhaggu Khán ...	1st	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	250 "
6	Khurshaid-i-Nánpara ...	Nánpara Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	16th	Jan. ...	4th	" ...	...
	Tri-monthly.							
7	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Áli ...	14th	" ...	2nd	" ...	347 copies.
8	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-dín ...	20th Jan. & 1st Feb.	" ...	6th & 8th	" ...	45 "
9	Mufid-i-Km ...	Do. ...	Qádir Áli ...	1st	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	100 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>				<b>1893.</b>		<b>1893.</b>		
<b>Weekly.</b>								
10	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahīd-ul-dīn Beg ...	1st	Feb. ...	2nd	Feb. ...	210 copies.
11	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab H u s a i n Khān.	31st	Jan. ...	5th	" ...	65 "
12	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Islām Company ...	30th Jan. & 8th Feb		4th & 8th		" ...
13	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	1st	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	625 copies.
14	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	4th	" ...	"	" ...	590 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	"	" ...	8th	" ...	158 "
16	Azād ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	3rd	" ...	5th	" ...	250 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	1st	" ...	2nd	" ...	450 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	6th	" ...	8th	" ...	446 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	6th	" ...	500 "
20	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad Varmā ...	"	" ...	4th	" ...	300 "
21	Kārnāmāh ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yāqūb ...	2nd	" ...	5th	" ...	275 "
22	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	4th	" ...	"	" ...	44 "
23	Mauj-i-Narbadā ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	1st	" ...	"	" ...	200 "
24	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	31st	Jan ...	2nd	" ...	250 "
25	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas ...	30th	" ...	4th	" ...	450 "
26	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz ...	"	" ...	7th	" ...	70 "
27	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	1st	Feb. ...	3rd	" ...	40 "
28	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-dīn ...	31st	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	250 "
29	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamīd ...	28th	" ...	5th	" ...	196 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	2nd	Feb. ...	3rd	" ...	450 "
31	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	16th & 24th Jan. & 1st Feb.		7th	" ...	"
32	Raṣ-ul-Akhbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	30th	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	360 copies.
33	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Krishn ...	31st	" ...	2nd	" ...	220 "
34	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	1st	Feb. ...	6th	" ...	350 "
35	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	28th	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	180 "
36	Soldier ...	Ditto ...	Māhārāj Baldeo Singh.	"	" ...	6th	" ...	200 "
37	Tohfa-i-Qādirī ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qādir ...	29th	" ...	2nd	" ...	"
38	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	31st	" ...	3rd	" ...	150 copies.
39	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	27th	" ...	4th	" ...	125 "
40	Waṣāya-i-Ālam ...	Ghāzipur ...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad ...	23rd & 30th		3rd	" ...	250 "
<b>Daily.</b>								
41	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	2nd to 8th Feb.		2nd to 8th		521 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>								
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>								
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alīm-ullah ...	31st Jan. & 3rd Feb.		2nd & 6th		464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
<b>HINDI.</b>								
<b>Monthly.</b>								
43	Bhārat Bhānu ...	Lucknow ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	For	Jan. ...	5th	" ...	190 copies.
44	Devanāgrī Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	"	" ...	4th	" ...	200 "
45	Rām Patāka ...	Allahabad ...	Rādhā Mohan Sukla ...	For	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	250 "
<b>Weekly.</b>								
46	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	30th	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	116 "
47	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varmā ...	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	1,500 "
48	Goswāk ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Nārāyan ...	2nd	Feb. ...	6th	" ...	"
49	Nāgrī Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kāshi Prasad ...	26th Jan. & 2nd Feb.		2nd to 7th		200 copies.
50	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	2nd	Feb. ...	4th	" ...	500 "
51	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyā Chālak Dān ...	30th	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	100 "
<b>Daily.</b>								
52	Hindustān ...	Kālakānkar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan ...	1st to 7th Feb.		2nd to 8th		470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>								
<b>Monthly.</b>								
53	Ārya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur ...	Bakhtāwar Singh ...	For	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	500 "
<b>Weekly.</b>								
54	Kāshi Pātrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	3rd	Feb. ...	7th	" ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government.)
55	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	4th	" ...	6th	" ...	400 copies.



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	<b>HINDI-URDU—(concluded).</b>			<b>1893.</b>	<b>1893.</b>	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
56	Jaipur Gazette ... <b>MARATHI.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	21st & 25th Jan. ...	6th Feb. ...	100 copies.
57	Subodh Sindhu ... <b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b> <i>Weekly</i>	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	1st Feb. ...	5th " ...	320 "
58	Nyāya Sudhā ... <b>GORKHA.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām-Chandra Patwardhan.	30th Jan. ...	2nd " ...	450 "
59	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā	3rd Feb. ...	5th " ...	650 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

**SUBODH SINDHU.**  
February 12th,  
1893.

The Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh and the National Congress.

1. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 1st February, regrets to learn from the *Advocate* of Lucknow that the Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh found fault with some respectable persons for their desire to attend the Allahabad National Congress and for contributing to the Congress Fund more liberally than to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and that consequently some elected delegates refrained from attending the Allahabad meeting. Apparently the Deputy Commissioner showed great narrow-mindedness in the matter. Such foolish and narrow-minded proceedings, far from injuring the Congress, only expose the officers to public ridicule.

**RAHBAR.**  
January 31st, 1893.

The Sultán of Morocco and the Christian Powers of Europe.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, says that Christians plume themselves on their mercifulness and tender-heartedness. But the Christian British Government has not put a stop to hanging, which is a cruel and barbarous mode of punishment. Again, the Christian Russian Government committed great atrocities on Jews, and expelled them in large numbers from Russian territory, and no other Christian country of Europe interfered on behalf of the Jews. On the other hand, the Christian Powers of Europe are highly indignant with the Sultán of Morocco, who got some Jews thrashed, and have raised a general cry for the annexation of his kingdom!

**OUDEH AKHBAR.**  
February 4th, 1893.

Egypt.

3. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, referring to the Egyptian crisis, approves of the vigorous policy adopted by Lord Cromer; and hopes that the Khedive will follow the advice of the British Government, which is its best friend, and has for many years past protected his country from internal and external foes and greatly improved its finances.

**TÚTI-I-HIND.**  
January 31st, 1893.

The same.

4. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st January, approves of the recent action of the British Government in Egypt, and hopes that it will convince the Egyptians of the strong hold the British have on their country. The Khedive is not well advised in making such futile endeavours to obtain a withdrawal of British troops. The British Government, which has shed blood and spent large sums of money on behalf of Egypt, and is anxious to keep the control of the Suez Canal in its hands for the purpose of maintaining free communication between England and India, cannot be expected to evacuate Egypt so easily. The Sultán of Turkey had better devote all his attention and energy to the protection of his dominions from Russian encroachments, instead of meddling with Egyptian affairs. The whole Muhammadan world would be glad to see the ties of friendship between England and the Porte drawn still closer.

**AZÁD.**  
February 3rd, 1893.

Hyderabad affairs.

5. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, does not approve of the new Cabinet formed at Hyderabad on the ground that, as it is chiefly composed of Hyderabad noblemen, who have little administrative ability, it will not be able to manage the affairs satisfactorily. The former State Council, which was similarly constituted, was an utter failure. Nothing could be more unwise than to remove at once the natives of Upper India from all posts of trust and responsibility in the State. The new Cabinet scheme is also open to the objection that the Cabinet will have no Chief Secretary. Has such a bad scheme been introduced in order that on its failure the Resident or the Foreign Office may have opportunity for further interference? There is reason to fear that Mr. Plowden will acquire the same notoriety in connection with Hyderabad which Sir Lepel Griffin did in connection with Bhopál. The Viceroy's speech at Hyderabad was a hint to the Nizam to place the army unconditionally at the disposal of the Government of India, and to make over the keys of the State Treasury to Mr. Irwin. The steady increase of European officers in the service is unjustifiable, and the State should enter a strong protest against it.



## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, referring to the recommendation of the Currency Association regarding the

HINDUSTÁNI.  
February 1st, 1893.

Proposal regarding the stoppage of free coinage of silver.

stoppage of the free coinage of silver, remarks that the chances are that the proposal will be adopted, inasmuch as the authorities with whom all the power rests are themselves interested in it. The *Hindustáni* has full sympathy with the Collectors and Commissioners, whose princely salaries have been materially curtailed by the fall in exchange, and would be glad to see their loss made good. But no sane man would approve of the imposition of any direct or indirect additional burdens on the tax-payer for the purpose. About 20 lakhs of rupees are coined in every mint during the year. The closing of the mints would lead to a scarcity of rupees; but this artificial rise in its value, though beneficial to European public servants, would prove injurious to cultivators, landholders, indigo and tea planters' and all other classes of people. During the marriage season, when there is a large demand for pice, if the stock of pice at the Government treasuries falls short, the shroffs sometimes supply only 15 annas of pice instead of 16 for the rupee. Hence the entire stoppage of silver coinage is sure to raise the price of the rupee from 16 to 18 annas, and owing to the appreciation of the rupee, the cultivators and landholders would have to part with a larger quantity of grain than at present in order to be able to pay the revenue instalments. Moreover, in that case Indian tea would be driven out of the English markets by Chinese tea, and the Bombay cotton goods would be displaced by English cotton goods in the markets of Japan. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped Lord Lansdowne's Government, which has been brought into disrepute by its unwise action in the matter of trial by jury, will not accede to the wishes of the Currency Association.

7. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 31st January, on the authority of other newspapers, gives the substance of the correspondence that took place between the Chief Justice,

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
January 31st, 1893.

Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Mahmood.

Mr. Mahmood, and Sir Auckland Colvin regarding Mr. Mahmood's *obiter dictum* about the Moharram holidays; and says that Sir Auckland Colvin in his letter to Mr. Mahmood expressed regret that an educated and respectable gentleman like him should have spoken of the Chief Justice in such language. Mr. Mahmood replied that he had been richly rewarded for his services to Government, and expressed a desire to take a year's furlough before retirement. In his speech at Aligarh Sir Auckland Colvin spoke of his sympathy with Musalmáns, and referred to his old friendship with Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan. But his conduct towards Sir Sayyid's son was not satisfactory. He should have effected a reconciliation between the Chief Justice and Mr. Mahmood; but it appears he delighted in setting men by the ears. Mr. Mahmood has really been dealt with in a disgraceful manner. At present loud complaints of the high-handed proceedings of Government officers are to be heard in every part of the country.

8. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 31st January, states that a district which is in charge of the Magistrate, who is just and

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
January 31st, 1893.

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the police.

experienced, strictly adheres to the law and does not play into the hands of corrupt and unprincipled police officials, is really very fortunate. It is well known that hundreds of honest and respectable men, who never committed the slightest offence, let alone robbery or murder, have been deprived of their lives by the police, who are able to exercise tyranny and oppression with perfect impunity. Government is either not aware of police high-handedness, or does not like to interfere for reasons best known to itself. To compare small things with great, a common police sub-inspector lives in a style parallel to that of the late Kings of Oudh, his expenses amounting to three or four hundred rupees a month. The question is—where does the money come from? But the District authorities seldom take the trouble to enquire into the conduct of police officials. Many well-to-do gentlemen and Government officers, who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the police, have been persecuted and ruined by the latter. The high-handed and illegal proceedings of the Allahabad police during the last year are a good index to the general character of the police force.



**NASTIM-I-AGRA.**  
January 30th, 1893.

9. The *Nastim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, says that if in a criminal case sent by a police official for trial the Magistrate finds that the accused man is innocent and that the police official was actuated by malice or other sinister motive in committing the man, or had no sufficient evidence

Punishment of police officials who abuse their power.

which could warrant a committal, the Magistrate should not be content to discharge the accused, but should record his opinion regarding the conduct of the police official in his judgment. Such a police official should be removed from the public service, and also ordered to pay damages to the accused. If a private individual brings a false criminal charge against any man he is liable to payment of damages, or to prosecution under section 211 of the Penal Code on the dismissal of the charge. It is difficult to understand why police officials, who abuse their power and bring respectable persons into difficulty and disgrace by committing them on very insufficient evidence of guilt, should receive no punishment. If the police officials who were found to have misbehaved themselves, were dealt with in the way above suggested, it would effect a greater improvement in the police force than any number of Police Commissions.

**THE POLICE NEWS.**  
January 16th and  
24th 1893.

10. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th and 24th January and 1st February, complains that the police labour under great disadvantages in the matter of detection and suppression of crime.

Difficulties of the police.

Formerly on the occurrence of a crime the police officer generally had to look for the offender within the limits of his own police station, or in the neighbouring police-stations. But the introduction of railways has quite changed the state of things. Now criminals commit offences at places situated at long distances from their homes, and at once leave the arena of their crimes. By the time the police receive any intimation of an offence the offender has probably gone one or two hundred miles. Again, even if the police are able to receive information as to his movements, they cannot pursue him for want of funds to pay their travelling expenses. Some money should be placed at the disposal of each officer in charge of a police-station to meet such expenses. The police find it difficult to bring home any charge to a well-to-do offender, who bribes the witnesses for the prosecution and engages able counsel for whom the Court-Inspector is no match. The apathy of the people is another serious disadvantage to the detective. In the countries of Europe men readily assist the police in discovering and bringing the criminals to justice, but in this country the police receive no help from society, which on the contrary sympathizes with criminals.

**THE POLICE NEWS.**  
February 1st, 1893.

11. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, complains that at Meerut there is no separate Police Hospital, and that constables, head constables and Sub-Inspectors who are ill are indiscriminately placed in a ward of the charitable dispensary. The Editor does not know

Police Hospital, Meerut.

what arrangements have been made at other places in these Provinces, but the Meerut system is really very objectionable. To the editor's knowledge, in the Panjab there is a hospital for the police lines in every district, and Deputy Inspectors are not placed in the same ward with constables and sergeants. The same system had better be introduced into these Provinces.

**THE RAHBAR.**  
January 31st, 1893.

12. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, says that Sir Charles Elliott is a very despotic ruler. His Honor has threatened Mr. Jackson, who made a strong speech at the Calcutta Town Hall in condemnation of his jury notification, with criminal prosecution. He cannot do any

Sir Charles Elliott.

great harm to Bengal, which is able to protect itself from his attacks; but had he been placed in charge of these Provinces he would have simply ground the people. Before long he will have to regret his unwise and high-handed proceedings.

**OUDE PUNCH.**  
February 2nd, 1893.

13. The *Oude Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, in a cartoon, represents Sir Charles Elliott as cooking food at an oven. The letter-press is as follows:—

Jury notification of the Bengal Government.

The Bengal Government and the Jury Notification.

Sir C. E-L-r, who made a dirt-pie and is going to eat it.



14. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, adverting to the rumour that Sir Charles Elliott has threatened to resign in case his jury notification is cancelled by the Secretary of State, observes that his premature retirement is not now desirable. Rulers of strong

Sir Charles Elliott's threat to resign.

will and hasty temper like him generally exercise severity at the commencement of their administration, but they adopt a more conciliatory policy as soon as they are convinced of their mistake. Sir Charles Elliott has already changed his attitude, and declared at a late meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council that he will conduct the administration on more liberal principles in future. Formerly there were a class of beggars in this country who extorted alms from the people by threatening to wound themselves. It would be very mean on the part of a high officer to insist on his unjust orders being upheld by his superiors, and to threaten to resign in case those orders are reversed. Such refractory conduct on the part of a Lieutenant-Governor would look like sedition. The editor does not believe the rumour regarding Sir Charles Elliott's threat. It is no disgrace to err, but persistence in an error is really disgraceful. Sir George Campbell's Municipal Bill was rejected by Lord Northbrooke, but he did not tender his resignation for that reason. If any officer should resign his office on account of the jury imbroglio, it is Sir Philip Hutchins, whose conduct, at his interview with Maharája Jotendro Mohan Tagore, showed that he would not allow the jury question to be settled dispassionately.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
January 28th, 1893.

15. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 30th January, regrets to notice that this country is being steadily drained of its wealth by Englishmen in various ways, and is consequently getting poorer and poorer every day. The leaders

Drain of wealth to England.

of the community hold annual National Congresses and social conferences at great expense and personal inconvenience, as if they were a panacea for all the evils to which this country is exposed. If the Congressists have any true patriotism in them, they should make it a rule not to use other than Indian goods.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
January 30th, 1893.

16. The *Urdu Akhbār* (Moradabad), of the 27th January, expresses satisfaction that Mr. Hardie, the Magistrate of Moradabad, has gained widespread popularity in the district; and that Sheikh Husain Bakhsh, contractor and municipal commissioner, has built a ganj or market which will be called Hardie-Husainganj.

Popularity of Mr. Hardie, Magistrate of Moradabad.

URDU AKHBAR.  
January 27th, 1893.

17. The *Khichri Samachar* (Mirzapur), of the 4th February, approves of the orders issued by the Bengal Government prohibiting the appointment of Pleaders and Mukhtars as members of District Boards, and asks the Government of these Provinces to follow suit.

Exclusion of Pleaders and Mukhtars from District Boards in Bengal.

KHICHRI SAMACHAR.  
February 4th, 1893.

18. The *Devanagri Gazette* (Meerut), for January, in an article headed "Signs of the introduction of Roman character into Government Offices," states on the authority of a correspondent that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon gladly receives vernacular petitions written in

Use of Roman character in Gurgaon, Panjab.

Roman character, and himself reads them with attention. As he takes great interest in such petitions, the use of Roman character is getting popular among men who have to present petitions to him. In Behar, too, many European officers are in favour of the introduction of Roman character. The days of Persian character appear to be numbered.

DEVANAGRI  
GAZETTE.  
January 1893.

19. The *Hindustan* (Kálakánkar), of the 31st January and 1st and 2nd February, on the authority of the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta, gives an account of the circumstances under which Munshi Kabir-ul-din, a teacher in the Calcutta Madrassah, has been suspended for one year by the Bengal Government, and observes that Sir Charles Elliott appears to err in everything. His Honor committed mistakes in connection with the Municipal

Madrassah Debating Club Case.

THE HINDUSTAN.  
January 31st, 1893.



Bill, the jury question, and the Mymensingh case. He could not avoid an error even in the Madrassah Debating Club affair, though it was not a political matter. It would seem that Sir Charles Elliott was filled with indignation at Mr. Webb adopting the religion of a conquered nation, and desired to kill him for his folly. But on second thoughts he realized the danger of interfering with Mr. Webb, and resolved to make a scapegoat of poor Kabir-ul-din. It is to be hoped the Viceroy and Her Majesty will take that unfortunate man's case into favourable consideration.

*Ázád.*  
February 3rd, 1893.

20. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, does not approve of the attacks made on the Bengal Government in connection with the suspension of Maulvi Kabir-ul-din. As the Maulvi knew very well that it was against rule to hold a religious meeting in the College Hall, he was

The same.

not justified in issuing a notice for the meeting without obtaining permission from the Head Master, and in abusing the Head Master when he was refused the use of Hall for the purpose.

*Hindustán.*  
February 4th, 1893.

21. The Gházipur correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 4th February, complains that the state of crops is generally unsatisfactory throughout the district, and that there is distress among the poorer classes owing to the scarcity of grain; coarse rice being sold at nine seers per rupee, wheat at 10½ seers, bájra at 13 seers, and juar (millet) and maize at 16 seers. Cases of petty thefts, apparently committed by famine-stricken persons, are frequent.

Alleged scarcity of grain in Gházipur district.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

*Ázád.*  
February 3rd, 1893.

22. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, in commenting upon the Land Acquisition Bill, observes that the Bill, which is in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, empowers the District Officers to determine compensation for land required for Government purposes. The Hon'ble

Land Acquisition Bill.

Rája of Bbinga has proposed an amendment to the effect that, where the value of land exceeds Rs. 20, the landowner, if not satisfied with the award of the Collector, should have the power to refer the matter to the Civil Court, and that such applications should be exempt from the payment of Court-fee. But the *Ázád* does not approve of the Rája's proposal. The limit of Rs. 20 is too low, and appeals to the Civil Courts, even if exempted from Court-fee, would entail much expenditure in the shape of pleaders' fees, and be attended with great delay. The Collector should have absolute power to determine compensation not exceeding Rs. 50, but in all other cases compensation should be fixed by two arbitrators, one of whom should be nominated by the Collector and the other by the proprietor of land. Their verdict should be final. But in case of a difference of opinion between them, the opinion of the arbitrator, which may be supported by the Collector, should prevail.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

*Khichri Samákhár.*  
February 4th, 1893.

23. The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 4th February, complains that on the 1st idem, at 8 p.m., some men besieged the house of Bábu Ram Rup Ghose, B.A., Head Master of the Mirzapur Zila School, and threw stones and bricks into it. They did not disperse until some persons came to the Bábu's rescue. The police are enquiring into the matter. It would appear that he has incurred the displeasure of several men, who are ready to annoy and harass him.

Attack on the house of the Head Master of the Zila School, Mirzapur.

*Khattari Hitkári.*  
December 1892.

24. The *Khattari Hitkári* (Agra), for December, received on 7th February, publishes the letter which the President of the *Khattari Hitkári* Committee, Agra, has addressed to the Director of Public Instruction. The President takes exception to the sentence that "none but Hindus of the Kshatriya race are eligible for these scholarships; neither Khattris, Játs nor Káyesths, nor any other castes which are not recognized by the Kshatriyas themselves as pertaining to the Kshatriya race, are eligible" in the rules regarding

Khattari Hitkari Committee, Agra, and the Bbinga Raj Kshatriya Scholarships.



the Bhinga Ráj Kshatriya Scholarships. The Khattri Hitkári Committee claims that the Khattris are true Kshatriyas, and that the sentence above referred to is an insult to them. As the scholarships are apparently intended for the Rájput Chhatris or Thákurs, they had better be called the Bhinga Ráj Rájput Chhattri Scholarships. If Government be not prepared to change the name of those scholarships, certain prizes and medals which the Khattri Hitkári Committee gives to Khattri boys every year may in future be awarded through the Educational Department, and called the Kshatriya Hitkári prizes and medals. Moreover, the Director may issue a circular to the effect that "none but Hindus of the Kshatriya race are eligible for these prizes and medals; neither Rájput Chhattris nor the members of other castes not recognised by the Kshatriyas themselves as belonging to the Kshatriya race, are eligible."

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

25. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, complains that on 14th January, when one Salig Ram, son of Narayan Das, Kalwár by caste, and resident of Malihabad, Lucknow, was walking in Generalganj, Cawnpore, with the object

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
February 1st, 1893.

A case of fraud at Cawnpore.

of purchasing cloth, some scoundrels, representing themselves to be brokers and offering their services, took him to a house at Naughada. The house was decently furnished, a *munib* or accountant was busy making entries in ledgers, and the master of the house, reclining on a pillow, was talking to some men, who looked like brokers, about business matters. Salig Ram took the house for a respectable firm, and deposited Rs. 200, for which he was granted a receipt. One of the so-called brokers was told to take Salig Ram to some shop for the purchase of cloth. On their way to the shop the broker quietly disappeared, and Salig Ram, missing him, returned to the house at Naughada, which he found closed. On inquiry he was told that the house was no shop but a gaming house. Such cases of fraud are of frequent occurrence at Cawnpore, and steps had better be taken to check the evil.

26. The same paper complains of a theft of property worth Rs. 500 at the house of a Brahman at Chakla Mahal; and of a woman being robbed of her nose-ring at Mani Ram's garden by a bad character. The ring was so forcibly pulled, as to seriously injure the woman's nose. Some time

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
February 1st, 1893.

Thefts and robberies at Cawnpore.

ago another woman was deprived of her nose-ring in a bye-lane near the Chauk Bazár in the same way.

27. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 31st January, referring to the late Mágh Mela held at the confluence of the rivers at Allahabad, complains that roads were not properly made, and that consequently pilgrims were exposed to great inconvenience. The bad state of the

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
January 31st, 1893.

Mágh Mela, Allahabad.

roads might even lead to fatal accidents. Proper roads should be made at the fair, especially as the income from the fair considerably exceeds the expenses. The want of due regard to the convenience and safety of the people on such occasions leads them to imagine that Government does not consider them human beings. No pains and expense are spared to improve the ground where any European meetings are held. [The *Rám Patáka*, Allahabad, for February, praises Thákur Shitala Bakhsh Singh, Tahsildár of Meja, for his good management of the Mágh Mela.]

28. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th January received on 7th February, refers to several highway robberies which have occurred in the Meerut district during the last two months, and urges that steps should be taken to remedy the evil.

POLICE NEWS.  
January 16th, 1893.

Highway robberies in the Meerut district.

29. The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 7th February, publishes a communication from Hansa Devi, Secretary to the Stri Samáj or Female Association, Meerut, giving a brief account of the proceedings of the fourth anniversary of the Stri Samáj and the girls' school, held at the house of Dr. Ram Chandra Varma on 28th and 29th December. The proceedings,

HINDUSTAN.  
February 7th, 1893.

Fourth anniversary of the Female Association at Meerut.



which were entirely conducted by the female members of the Samáj and the students of the girls' school, commenced at 8 A.M. on 28th December with the kindling of the sacrificial fire, accompanied with the chanting of the Vedic hymns. The ceremony was brought to a close at 10 A.M., when all the women and girls retired for food. Speeches were to commence at 2 P.M., but they were begun at half-past 12, as a large audience had already assembled. Addresses were given against child-marriages, the practice of sending girls to mission schools for education, and on asceticism, religion, and the chastity and devotion of women to their husbands. The attendance had increased to about 700 women, when Dr. Ram Chandra Varma's wife made an appeal for subscriptions on behalf of the school, and Rs. 152 were collected in a short time. The day's proceedings ended with the distribution of prizes to the school girls. Next day another meeting was held, and at the special request of some respectable women Bibi Gyanvati again delivered her lecture on asceticism, and speeches were also made in favour of the Arya religion and education. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Her Majesty the Queen, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samáj, and the visitors. The Junior Ráni of Kachesar, Bulandshahr district, is an ardent patron of the Stri Samáj.

NÁGRI NIRAD.  
2nd February, 1893.

30. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 2nd February, complains that Babu Devata Din Upadhya, a landholder in the Azamgarh district, lost a cash-box containing about Rs. 200 in cash and currency notes at Bindhyachal, Mirzapur; but that when his servant reported the theft at the local police-station the police reduced the value of the stolen property to Rs. 13-7-0.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 13th February 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India